



**REPUBLIC
OF UGANDA**



Developing Long Term Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Agricultural Development Pathways for Uganda:

Policy coherence and
strong cross-sector
and multi-stakeholder
collaboration

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Long-term strategies: A requirement of the Paris Agreement

Article 4 paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement, as read with decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 35, invites countries to formulate and communicate to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat their respective **"Mid-century long-term low GHG emissions climate resilient development strategies (LTS) by 2020"**. Such a long-term strategy will set out a visionary agenda – providing political certainty for bold, concrete actions while helping to inform near- and long-term investments that spur sustainable economic and social transformation. A country's LTS has a great potential to guide it on a path to a climate resilient development pathway. This also contributes to the collective global response of limiting warming to 1.5 – 2 °C by the end of the century through low-carbon green growth in critical sectors. The COP26 through its Glasgow Climate Pact recognized the importance of developing and aligning NDCs with the long term low emissions and climate resilient development strategies (LTS) and reaching net zero emissions by around mid-century.



Agriculture a key leader for growth

Agriculture is a key sector for Uganda's economy and it remains highly risky largely due to its sensitivity to climate change and related impacts. Uganda embarked on a journey of developing an economy-wide long term Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy as well as the Agriculture Sector Long Term Low Emissions and Climate Resilient Development Pathway (*Agriculture LTS*) aimed at facilitating the country's continued transformation to a green economy by prioritising adaptation and mitigation actions that increase agricultural productivity and build climate resilience of the agricultural and food systems while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensities in the sector.

During the process of developing the *Agriculture LTS*, deliberate effort was made to ensure coherence between the economy-wide LTS and updating of the nationally determined contributions (NDC). The Ministries of Water and Environment (MWE) and Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) have worked together and shared insights into how best to ensure that the *Agriculture LTS* is aligned with the priorities and pathways being included in the economy-wide LTS. The cross-sectoral approach adopted is critical given the agriculture sector's connectedness with other key economic sectors such as energy, infrastructure, transport and water, among others. Further, the *Agriculture LTS* is the most forward-looking strategy to date, and its strength lies not only in its foresight but also in its integration into the well-integrated development with Uganda's economy-wide LTS.



Uganda's lessons for other countries

- 1. Agriculture is not merely an economic or income generating activity** but it is also a pillar of resilience and development, and a major contributor to sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- 2. The Agriculture LTS directly contributes to the achievement of the national objectives** which aim at enhancing resilience in its different dimensions. At the same time, it provides a framework for transformation of the country's agriculture sector into a low carbon economy, important for achieving the national and international commitments on climate change in accordance with Uganda's updated NDC.
- 3. Close collaboration between ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) as well private sector, academia, researchers and civil society** has proven the most sure way of harnessing the knowledge and evidence necessary to inform the policy.
- 4. Wide consultations help to avoid duplication and conflicts and also help enhance policy coherence.**



About AICCRA

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) is a project that helps deliver a climate-smart African future driven by science and innovation in agriculture. It is led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank.

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